

BANK DEPARTMENT'S DEFENCE

IT LOOKED TO CARNEGIE TO SEE THE TRUST COMPANY THROUGH

And supposed it had assurances that he would—Superintendent Cheney and Mr. Carnegie to go before the Grand Jury—More Questions for Cummins.

Ranking Superintendent Orion H. Cheney has told Gov. Dix and Chief Examiner M. W. Hutchins that the Grand Jury that the only reason the Banking Department permitted the Carnegie Trust Company to stagger along after April, 1910, was assurances from Andrew Carnegie that he wouldn't let the trust company founder.

In the written report that Mr. Cheney will send on Wednesday next to the Governor it will be said that the Banking Department was led to believe by Mr. Carnegie that he would come to the rescue of the Carnegie Trust Company for a third time, and that when Mr. Carnegie, on January 3, 1911, four days before the trust company stopped, turned his back on the supplicants no persons interested were more surprised and disappointed than the Banking Department officials.

The Superintendent and his chief advisers didn't take the word of W. J. Cummins that Andrew Carnegie was ready to shovel in more cash or steel bonds, nor did they rely on the assurance given by President Joseph T. Howell of the Carnegie Trust Company that Mr. Carnegie had told him that everything would be all right. Instead, they say, they went to headquarters and saw the captain and things looked so promising thereafter that the trust company was allowed to wobble along with a greatly impaired reserve and a collection of junk assets that Mr. Cummins had found useful in getting the money.

The report to be made to the Governor by Mr. Cheney will be essentially a defence of the Banking Department and an answer to various criticisms that were sent to the Governor and by him referred to Superintendent Cheney. Many depositors, it will be recalled, wrote to the Governor and asked him why Cheney let the Carnegie Trust dribble along when he knew that it was a wrecked concern.

The backbone of the Banking Department's defence will be the assertion that Mr. Carnegie promised to make good and didn't. It is likely that Mr. Cheney will incorporate in his report substantially what Chief Examiner Hutchins told the Grand Jury—that the Banking Department kept hands off because R. A. Franks, Mr. Carnegie's personal representative, and Willard A. Mitchell, counsel for Mr. Franks, participated a number of times in conferences with the Carnegie Trust directors and Bank Department officials and told all hands that it was Mr. Carnegie's desire that the company shouldn't be closed up. Mr. Cheney's report, it is understood, will contain copies of letters from Mr. Carnegie's representatives.

Mr. Hutchins testified before the Grand Jury that the Carnegie Trust Company would have been closed in 1907 if Andrew Carnegie hadn't come forward with \$2,000,000 and that it would have been shut up in January, 1910, if he hadn't made another loan of \$2,100,000. Naturally, as the Bank Department officials aver, they went to Mr. Carnegie in April, 1910, and in August, 1910, to see whether Mr. Carnegie still felt friendly toward the trust company. They wanted to give the depositors a chance, Hutchins testified, and Mr. Carnegie said that was right and he would see that the company didn't come to harm.

Mr. Hutchins made or supervised the last three examinations into the affairs of the trust company. Back in November, 1909, he dug out of the vaults four green one notes that Cummins and associates had planted there when they got the company's cash to buy the Van Norden bonds. Mr. Hutchins looked up the standing of the makers and had a warm talk with Cummins. That paper had to be removed and the money put back, said he, or something was going to drop. Mr. Cummins got busy. Clark Williams, Cheney's predecessor, wrote a letter to Mr. Carnegie which Cummins delivered in person. It was a nice letter. Mr. Cummins's ability and integrity of purpose were mentioned and something was said about his sincere and praiseworthy efforts. Anyway Cummins got what he was after—money to take up the four notes.

This episode had a good deal to do with reshaping confidence in the Bank Department, that Mr. Carnegie would be somewhere around when called on. In April, 1910, when Mr. Hutchins examined the company, things were pretty bad. There was poor paper in abundance and an impaired reserve. Mr. Cummins made his usual talk: "My friend Carnegie will make good."

"And do you suppose we took Cummins's word for it?" said Hutchins before the Grand Jury. "We most certainly did not."

Assurance was got from Mr. Carnegie himself that nobody need worry. In the months that intervened before the next semi-annual examination the department kept a close watch on the trust company. Half a dozen conferences or more were held by the company's directors, the department officials and Mr. Franks and Mr. Mitchell, representing Mr. Carnegie. These conferences were so satisfactory to the department that hands were kept off until the latter part of August, when the next examination came on. The company was in a wretched shape by then. Here is a paragraph of the report that Hutchins made to Cheney the first week in September:

"I find the Carnegie Trust Company cannot continue in business without seriously endangering the city and State deposits therein. I find that loans are improperly made contrary to the direction of the Banking Department. I find the Carnegie Trust Company reserve impaired."

Something had to be done after that report. There were more conferences with Franks and Mitchell. Joseph T. Howell, who had succeeded Joseph B. Reichmann as president of the company, came to the Bank Department and told

them that Mr. Carnegie had told him he wouldn't let the company go under. That was not sufficiently satisfying. It is understood that Cheney went in person to see Mr. Carnegie and left Mr. Carnegie quite reassured.

The desire of the Bank Department, as will be suggested in Mr. Cheney's report to the Governor, was to protect all depositors, particularly the \$4,000 and odd small depositors, and the State and city money. At that time the Carnegie had on deposit about \$200,000. Comptroller Prendergast had cut the city's cash in the Carnegie from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000. It was reported in the department that closing the Carnegie would mean a heavy loss to all depositors since the company's assets were obviously poor.

In October, 1910, the department had further assurances that Mr. Carnegie would stand by the company. When President Howell was asked about a loan of \$132,000 made to the Platt Iron Works and the Tennessee Packing Company on October 2, 1910, he told Mr. Cheney that Mr. Carnegie wouldn't let the company fail.

"Hold your horses," said Howell, "Mr. Carnegie is going to help us out."

On January 3, 1911, Mr. Carnegie said that things had been misrepresented to him and declined to do anything more.

Superintendent Cheney will be called before the Grand Jury in a few days to tell why the Carnegie company was allowed to continue business so long. It is likely that Mr. Carnegie himself will be invited to talk before the Grand Jury. The District Attorney would like to know if Mr. Carnegie had assurances at any time that other people were going to stand behind the trust company.

To-morrow afternoon the District Attorney will have a new list of questions, more searching than the ones of Friday afternoon, for Cummins and Reichmann to answer. Judge Whitman received information yesterday that will be included in some of the questions to be put to the two bankers.

FOR TAKING WIDOW'S GEMS.

Robert J. Davidson in Jail in Philadelphia on Fannie Caldwell's Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Robert J. Davidson, a member of the New York Hokey Club, was arrested in this city early this morning and held by Magistrate Beaton to await extradition to New York.

Davidson was pursued by a young widow whose jewelry, valued at \$4,000, he is alleged to have stolen when she refused to marry him.

Davidson was trailed from New York to Atlantic City from there he was arrested just as he was about to get into an apartment house near Broad and Walnut streets after a wild ride in an automobile in an effort to throw his pursuer off his track.

He was confronted at the hearing by his accuser, Mrs. Fannie Caldwell of 263 West Seventy-second street, New York. Later she met Davidson at the office of Captain of Detectives Souder and declared that no punishment was too great for him. If she had her way, she told him, she would sentence him to twenty years in jail and when his time was up she'd send him back for twenty years more.

In answer to Mrs. Caldwell's questions Davidson, who is a Canadian and said to be a member of a wealthy family, admitted taking the jewelry. He said he didn't know why he did it, but an irresistible impulse came over him and he couldn't resist. He had several pieces of the jewelry tied in a handkerchief when he was arrested, the detectives say, and told them where the rest could be found.

According to Detectives Scanlon and Tucker, who made the arrest, Davidson accompanied Mrs. Caldwell to a theatre on Saturday night. On the way home he told her of his love and asked her to marry him. She refused.

While they were in the widow's apartments, the detectives say, Davidson saw her jewelry, a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$2,000, two diamond rings valued at \$1,700 and a diamond pin valued at \$300.

"I picked up the jewelry and off I went," the man said. "Why I did it I cannot say, except that it was irresistible impulse. I am now willing to take my medicine."

BOY BROKE BACK FROM RIO.

Truck Train for Boston as Seen as the Byron Landed Him.

Robert E. Davis, the runaway boy broker of Boston, got here yesterday from Rio de Janeiro a prisoner on the steamship Byron. He was in charge of Detectives Pelton and Burr of Boston. The detectives said he was glad to get back, having been down and out in Rio when he surrendered himself. The Byron got to her pier in Brooklyn about 7 o'clock.

The detectives took Davis direct to the Grand Central and caught a train for Boston. Davis said he was rather free in jail in the sacred city than free in South America. The other passengers on the Byron did not know he was under arrest and found him an entertaining person.

Davis vanished early last November, and when his friends began to compare notes they found that he had got away with between \$200,000 and \$300,000. His age—he was only 23 years old when he went away—and the offices which he had occupied, together with the operations which he seemed able to put through, made his customers think that he was a financial wizard. Harry Lauder was one of his victims. Davis set up an automobile, bought a house, married and exhibited at horse shows. He exhibited at the New York Horse Show just before clearing out. When he ran for it he worked his way to Rio on a merchant steamer and arrived penniless. He was arrested in February.

AMERICAN EXPRESS WRECKED.

Locomotive and Express Cars Leave the Track—Engineer and Fireman Injured.

UTICA, April 22.—Train No. 34, the east-bound American Express train, left the New York Central, was wrecked at Little Falls at 10 o'clock to-night and Engineer J. C. Ackerman of Syracuse and Fireman William T. Romberg, also of Syracuse, were fatally injured. It is not definitely known whether the wreck was caused by an obstruction on the track or whether it was due to an explosion of the boiler. The locomotive and five cars are lying in a ditch beside the track a mass of debris, with valuable express packages scattered in all directions.

THROUGH CARS TO CALIFORNIA. Yellowstone, Alaska, Grand Canyon, May and June. Round-trip tickets, \$25.00. Book at the Grand Central Station, 225 St. N. Y.

FOUR DAYS TRUCE IN MEXICO

MADERO HOLDS PEACE CONFERENCE WITH HIS FATHER.

Yague New as to Terms He Will Demand—Shots Fired at Juarez Outpost Raise Questions Whether Rebel Army Will Accept Any Terms—Queer Warfare.

EL PASO, April 22.—Although there is supposed to be a truce in existence between the two armies—Federal and insurgent—there was firing on the part of the rebels this afternoon which brings to the fore again the question: "Will the insurgents abide by the acts of their chieftains and are they willing to stop the fight?"

It was a small affair, but significant. While individuals interested in the cessation of hostilities were discussing peace within hearing of the rifle shots a small band of insurgents did the firing. Their outposts fired on Federal outposts at 3 o'clock. The firing took place almost directly opposite the El Paso water works pumping plant and six shots were fired.

The insurgents were twenty or thirty in number, a considerable distance up the river, and they fired on Federals holding a small fortification a little to the westward of the pumping plant. The Federals, only a small band, retired slowly, but did not return the fire.

Madero is holding a conference in his camp to-night. All is quiet in the insurgent camp and in Juarez.

Juan Sanchez Azcona and Gustavo A. Madero reached here to-night to participate in the peace negotiations. Azcona is the Mexican editor who has been under arrest for several weeks in Washington. Both men came here from San Antonio.

A number of insurgent outposts are moving up closer to Juarez to-night. They are now much closer on the north than they were last night.

The two Mexican armies still face each other resting on their arms. Francisco I. Madero, leader of the insurgents, has consented to an armistice of four days for the purpose of discussing peace. For several hours this morning the rebel leader discussed the matter with his father and others in a small adobe house near El Paso smelter.

This afternoon, while admitting that peace negotiations were under way, he said he was unable to give any details until he had a statement from Washington, where Dr. Vasquez Gomez is carrying on the negotiations with Mexico city. The conference adjourned at 1:35 o'clock and the members returned at once to El Paso. Madero and his staff returned to camp.

Madero was an interested spectator during the peace conference. When it was ended and she came from the house she remarked: "If they want peace why do they not quit persecuting people? I refer to the arrest of my brother-in-law."

He was arrested recently in Mexico. This morning, just before noon, Madero had a meeting with his father, who spent Friday night in El Paso, but as neither had received anything from Washington the meeting was merely a friendly one.

Later others joined father and son for a meeting in a little adobe house near the El Paso brickyard on the west side of the Rio Grande, close to the New Mexico line.

Attending this conference were Francisco Madero, Sr., father of Gen. Madero; Ernesto Madero, an uncle of the insurgent leader, and Messrs. Esquivel Obregon, Silvestro Terrazas and Oscar Ranaiv, who were in the peace conference yesterday; Rafael Hernandez and Frederico Moya, the former representing the Government and the latter a merchant of Chihuahua.

The house in which the conference was held was surrounded by Madero's bodyguard, and no one was permitted near who did not belong to the peace commission.

Pascual Orozco and Raoul Madero were with Francisco when he came from his camp to the Mesa. Mrs. Sara Perez de Madero was also near. She is a relative of the rebel leader.

"What are the terms of the armistice?" Madero was asked by THE SUN correspondent.

"I am willing to wait four days for negotiations with Mexico city. The zone of peace shall extend from Chihuahua to Juarez, and all reinforcements for Juarez must stop where they are, also the fortification of Juarez," was Madero's answer.

"What are the conditions of the armistice?"

"Oh, you know all the trouble that has come to Mexico and the loss of life and bloodshed. Naturally if it is possible to avoid this, I am willing. I have given no ultimatum. I do not know what terms to expect. The proposal for an armistice merits my attention and of course my consideration."

"If Rabago comes into Juarez with Federal reinforcements, will that change the situation?" was asked.

"Rabago must stop and Gen. Navarro must stop fortifying Juarez. I have stated the conditions on which I will treat, but I have made no ultimatum. I have no idea what will be done yet. I prefer to wait."

The armistice comes practically as a result of the visit of Madero's father in the interest of peace. The father and his party, including both Adolfo and Ernesto Madero, the former the brother of the insurgent chieftain, the latter an uncle, arrived Friday night in the camp, and the insurgents at once declared a twenty-four hour armistice to enable the leader to discuss matters with his father. Later during the night, the rebel leader agreed to an armistice of four days and wired the information through the El Paso junta to Washington.

The trip of Señor Madero was over 1,000 miles and resulted in bringing him back to El Paso, whence he started two weeks ago to-day. He went to San Antonio, then Eagle Pass, then Chihuahua, Madera, Casan Grande and back. There was an overland ride from Madera to the southern terminus of the Mexico Northwestern line near Pearson, and then again from Baucha, below Juarez, to the rebel camp. Many of the insurgents are well armed.

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NEW RAP AT UNION SEMINARY.

General Assembly May Bar All Candidates Educated There.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Action to prohibit any candidate from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, from being admitted to the Presbyterian ministry is expected when a report adopted at the closing session of the national executive committee of the denomination to-day is presented to the general assembly meeting in Atlantic City next month.

The report says that five presbyteries have openly violated the ban put on the institution some years ago by the general assembly in not discouraging and prohibiting students they licensed from pursuing their studies there.

The laxity of these bodies in regard to the rule of the Assembly dealing with this seminary is expected to draw a severe reprimand and also to be the basis of making the rules concerning that institution more stringent.

When asked which Presbyteries had been disobedient members of the committee were non-committal, but it is known that New York Presbytery is one of them and that a protest will be lodged with the assembly against the action of that body in recently licensing two students of the Union Seminary—W. H. Hood and E. R. Fineke.

This new move against the Union Seminary is of local importance owing to the fact that at the meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery last week an overture was introduced by the Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, this city, accusing two members of the Union faculty, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, the president, and Prof. William Adams Brown, of heretical utterances.

If the Pittsburgh Presbytery overture is sent to the General Assembly for consideration, it is expected that it will raise a difficult issue, as it is expected that this overture will defeat the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of New York for moderator, as he is moderator of the New York Presbytery, which has oversight of the Brown and Union seminaries.

LAKEWOOD CLUB AN OFFENDER.

Without Knowing It It Has Been Selling Liquor Without a License.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 22.—Through a misunderstanding on the part of one of the board of directors of the Lakewood Country Club that organization has been selling liquor without a license since December 8 last and County Judge Berry declared in court yesterday that the club is liable to indictment. At the same time he has laid over the application for a renewal until May 1, and as a result the members of the club and their friends have had to go without their usual refreshments unless they came from local sources. The annual golf tournament has been on this week, and next week the horse show will take place.

The officers and former officers of the club whom the judge has stated are liable to indictment include George J. Gould and Lewis B. Stillwell, who retired three or four weeks ago as president and vice-president, Henry Lloyd Herbert and Frederick A. Potts, who hold those offices now; Henry S. Kearny, formerly treasurer, and Dr. W. G. Schaeffer, who succeeded him, and Dr. Charles L. Lindley, the secretary.

Capt. Albert M. Bradshaw, one of the board of directors, has always had charge of securing the license, and he had fixed it in his mind that it expired with the April term of court, instead of in December, which is the case. As soon as he made the discovery he applied to the court for the license dating back to December, the application being made at the opening of the term of court on April 11. At the same time he wrote a letter to the court admitting that the club had been selling through his mistake, offering to be personally responsible, and to pay any penalty which might be fixed against the club. This letter was not made public at that time but was read by R. T. Stout, an attorney who was put in charge of the matter.

The next hearing is set for May 1. The foreman of the Grand Jury is Jasper Lynch, captain of the golf team, and a very active member of the club.

NEW OFFICER IN THE NAVY.

Is to Be Known as the First Lieutenant and Will Relieve the Executive Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The duties of the executive officer on board the larger vessels of the navy will hereafter be lightened by direction of Secretary of the Navy Meyer. A new officer to be known as the First Lieutenant will take over the routine duties formerly performed by the executive officer, such as inspecting the different parts of the vessel to ascertain whether everything is shipshape and clean. In time of battle the First Lieutenant will assist the fire control officer.

The creation of the new office will enable the executive officers to devote more time to their proper duties and remove from them the burdensome routine work which has accumulated in recent years on board the larger vessels.

Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Campbell, now navigator of the battleship North Dakota, has been assigned to duty as First Lieutenant of the same vessel. Lieutenant-Commander N. L. Jones, aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Beaton, Schroeder, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, will become navigator of the North Dakota. Lieutenant-Commander F. L. Chadwick has been detached from duty on board the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk yard and assigned to duty as First Lieutenant of the battleship New Hampshire.

Boettcher Seeks Bill of Particulars.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Attorneys for Frank N. Boettcher, under indictment for alleged complicity in Pittsburgh's councilman graft and bribery scandal, filed a petition in court to-day asking that the District Attorney be ordered to furnish a bill of particulars in the action against him. Boettcher's affidavit alleges that the indictment does not contain sufficient particulars to permit him to prepare his defence. The petition will be vigorously opposed by District Attorney Blakeley.

WALMER AND COTTAGES. Jefferson, N. Y. White Mountains. Open June 23rd. 12 new built cottages, scenic views, detached family cottages completely furnished. Bath, hot water, electric lights, etc. Address: Laura House, Lakewood, N. J.

TO APOLOGIZE TO MISS BEERS

FOR AFFRONT GROWING OUT OF NAVAL ACADEMY DANCE.

Capt. Bowyer, the Academy Superintendent, to Make Amends to Prof. Beers and His Daughter—Result of the Investigation Ordered by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Capt. John M. Bowyer, superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will formally apologize to Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale University and Miss Katherine Beers, his daughter, for the recent affront offered to her at Annapolis.

By direction of President Taft Secretary of the Navy Meyer has made a complete investigation of the affair. President Taft is particularly interested in the case because of the fact that he studied under Prof. Beers at Yale many years ago. Capt. Bowyer voluntarily offered to make an apology if the Department thought such action desirable. Secretary Meyer thought that an injustice had been done to Prof. Beers and his daughter and it is understood suggested that Capt. Bowyer apologize for the incident.

According to the investigation made by the Navy Department Miss Beers was employed as a companion to the wife of Lieutenant-Commander William T. Tarrant, who is engineer officer of the battleship Michigan of the Atlantic fleet. She was invited to one of the Naval Academy "hops" several weeks ago by a midshipman whose name has not been disclosed by the Department. She attended the dance and shortly afterward left Annapolis for her home in New Haven. At the time of her departure she knew nothing of the incident in which she figured. Nothing was said to her while she was at the academy which would indicate that her presence at the dances was not desired.

One of the officers on duty at Annapolis suggested to the midshipman on the supposition that Miss Beers was a domestic that she should not have been invited by him to the hop. The midshipman, according to the report received at the Department, replied that he disagreed personally with the view of his superiors at the academy. There was, however, nothing that he could do under the circumstances. The inquiry developed that Capt. Bowyer was responsible for the suggestion that Miss Beers was not a desirable guest at academy social events.

Miss Beers's family learned of the incident and complained to the Navy Department. Representative Korbly of Indiana, who read of the affair in the newspapers, also wrote a letter to Secretary Meyer protesting against the alleged snubbery at the academy.

The Beers incident may furnish an explanation for the retirement of Capt. Bowyer as superintendent of the academy. Officers of the Navy Department deny that his approaching relief from duty at the academy is in any way an outgrowth of the affair. Capt. Bowyer is in bad health, and his retirement is explained on the grounds that his physical condition is such that he will be unable to continue the arduous duties as superintendent of the academy without endangering his life. At the same time there is little doubt that there is some connection between the two circumstances.

Prof. Beers is an intimate friend of President Taft, and it is understood that the President has been particularly embarrassed by the affront to Miss Beers. Capt. Bowyer will remain at Annapolis until his successor has been selected. He has been superintendent of the academy since June 2, 1909. He is a native of Indiana but was appointed to the service on September 30, 1870, from Iowa. He formerly commanded the battleship Illinois of the Atlantic fleet.

CHARGE BANKERS WITH FRAUD.

Alleged to Have Conspired to Dispose of Lands With Clouded Title.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Charles F. Teeter and S. A. Moore, two prominent bankers and coal and lumber operators of West Virginia, are under \$11,000 bail in this city charged with conspiracy to defraud A. Panerello, a Pittsburgh contractor, in a coal and real estate transaction.

Teeter at one time was a big power in the Republican party of West Virginia and just missed getting the gubernatorial nomination when it was snatched from him by ex-Governor W. M. O. Dawson. His home is at Philippi.

Moore is heavily interested with Teeter in coal properties and in various other financial undertakings. According to the charges on which the men were arrested when they came to Pittsburgh to look after another business matter, Teeter and Moore traded in 370 acres of coal land at a valuation of \$50,000 for some of Panerello's business property in this city. After the deeds passed Panerello alleges that he found that Teeter and Moore had misappropriated the wealth of the West Virginia land and that the title was clouded. Failing to obtain a clear title and unable to get the deal reopened, Panerello filed the suits.

Friends of Teeter and Moore say that the case is only a civil matter, but the proceedings Panerello has instituted charge a criminal offence.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY.

To Name It in Honor of President Taft and King Edward Meets Approval.

PLATTSBURG, April 22.—The proposition to name the proposed international highway from New York to Montreal in honor of President Taft and King Edward has met with instantaneous approval by all classes, especially in Canada. George Simard of Montreal, chairman of the Canadian committee, has received a letter from Lord Grey approving of the proposition to name the road after King Edward and will recommend to the Secretary of State for Colonies that the request be granted. A proposition for the erection of a peace monument on the new road at the Canadian border will also be pushed.

Jack Johnson Out of Jail and Chastened.

SAFETY, April 22.—Jack Johnson will be released from the county jail at midnight to-night, having served twenty-five days for persistent violation of the automobile speed laws. Johnson is now chastened and after settling up his affairs he will probably leave for Chicago.

700 STUDENT SOCIALISTS.

Young Men of California University Part Party in Control of Berkeley.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Socialists in Berkeley to-day elected their two candidates for the Council and one candidate for the Board of Education. Following the election of J. Stitt Wilson as Mayor, this gives the Socialists command of the Berkeley government.

The remarkable feature of the election is that 700 California University students voted almost as a unit for the Socialist candidates, although President Wheeler took a strong position against socialism and against Stitt Wilson, who was elected Mayor.

SAVED BY BREECHES BUOY.

Life Savers Take Off Crew of Stranded Schooner O. D. Withersell.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—Driven out of her course by a forty-five mile gale in a fog the schooner O. D. Withersell, in ballast from New York for Philadelphia, missed the entrance to Delaware breakwater and was driven on the Fenwick Island shoals, twenty miles south of Cape Henlopen, early to-day.

Capt. Parsons and his crew of seven men were rescued in the breeches buoy by the Fenwick Island life crew. As the schooner is old, having been launched at Bath, Me., in 1874, it is expected that she will be broken up.

FRENCH DOCUMENT THEFTS.

Accused Employees of the Foreign Office Make Confessions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 22.—The French Foreign Office scandal has entered upon a new phase. Frantz Hamon, chief of the secret counting department of the office, who was arrested ten days ago on the charge of embezzlement, has confessed to the theft of \$50,000.

Rouet, tired out by the cross-examination in the course of judicial hearing, has confessed to stealing the documents from the office, as he was accused.

MAN HID IN THE ICEBOX.

Burglars Opened It and Lo, He Fitted Warrant No. 4.

Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds and half a dozen of his men raided an alleged poolroom yesterday afternoon in the basement under a saloon at 352 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. Sixty-one men were huddled in the far corner of the basement. The police combed the crowd for four men designated in warrants they had. They got three.

In one corner of the room was a large icebox. As the police were about to depart some one peeped into it. A chilled and shivering man came forth. He was the man named in the fourth warrant, Albert Spielman of 308 Eighth street, Brooklyn. He had \$500.

The other prisoners also had Brooklyn addresses. They said they were Frank Smith of 197 Nassau street, Richard Clarke of 410 Seventh avenue and John Woods of 670 Coney Island avenue.

KEIRAN IN NORWICH JAIL.

Court Refuses a Surety Company's Bond—Prisoner Pleads Not Guilty.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 22.—Patrick J. Keiran of New York city, against whom indictments were returned by a Chenango county Grand Jury Wednesday, charging him with obtaining \$10,000 from the First National Bank of Earlville by false and fraudulent statements, appeared in the County Court here to-day, accompanied by his attorney, Vernon Cole of Buffalo, pleaded not guilty and offered a security company bond for \$15,000. The Court declined to accept the bail offered. Keiran was remanded in custody of the Sheriff to find other bail and is now in jail. It developed in the proceedings that Keiran was not arrested on the bench warrant issued at the time of his indictment, the man detained in New York on that warrant proving afterward to be the wrong person.

NEXT, SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

Grand Jury Will Consider Them—Mayor Gaynor Not Invited to Testify So Far.

The Grand Jury in its inquiry into police conditions will take up next the subject of special policemen. Police Commissioner Crosey took away the shields of a large number of special policemen not long ago. It was said that some of them misused their authority.

Assistant District Attorney Moss has received letters from department stores, banks and individuals whose watchmen lost their shields and the right to carry a concealed revolver. Many of the writers were anxious to have a hearing before the Grand Jury. There will probably be few witnesses on that subject called as the necessary information can in most cases be obtained by letter.

The Grand Jury has not yet considered the question of inviting Mayor Gaynor to appear.

FLYNN RAIDS A NIGHT GAME.

Going to Visit Others Too—This Place at 116 Third Avenue.

Deputy Commissioner Flynn started last night a crusade on what he calls the night games of the city, meaning the gambling rooms that do their principal business in the evening and early morning. He went to a place over a barber shop at 116 Third avenue last night.

Two slimy doors with glass panels were all that stood in the way of Lieut. Collins and half a dozen policemen. Inside were about fifty men around a double headed roulette table. Others were engaged at craps at a side table.

The raiders had warrants for only three of the roomful. Another place two blocks away had been down on the schedule for a visit last night, but the word was passed along somehow and it wasn't down business.

Governor Signs Minnesota Direct Senator Bill.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—Gov. Eberhart to